

Pittsburgh Paper Sounds Alarm on Stoolpigeon Bill

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—One of the leading papers here, the Pittsburgh Press, editorially sounds the alarm at the bill of Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) to force witnesses before Congressional committees to testify by depriving them of their rights under the Fifth Amendment. McCarran's bill, which was rushed through the

Senate, would grant committees power to "grant immunity" in order to compel witnesses to "confess" to membership in progressive organizations and to name associates or other members.

The Press states editorially:

"The immunity proposal is dangerous because it is an opening to

abuses particularly abhorrent to the American idea of justice.

"The power to compel a witness to testify against himself is in direct conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, it is not indeed actually unconstitutional. . . .

"No court, nor any other authority in the land, now has the power to compel a witness to testify

against himself. The Constitution expressly forbids such testimony in criminal trials. The principle should be no less enforced in Congressional investigations."

The Press, which states that it thinks a citizen's refusal to testify before the probers is "a sufficient label," declares that the "bill

adopted by the Senate is admittedly aimed at trapping" the witnesses who have refused to let the witchhunters probe their private political views. But, the Press concludes, "No passing expediency is adequate cause for weakening the protective processes of the Constitution."

AFL Asks Senate to Save Public Housing

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, July 23.—William F. Schnitzler, AFL secretary-treasurer, today urged the Senate to overrule a House bill that would kill all low-rent public housing

within a year. The House, earlier this week, ratified a Congressional conference committee "compromise" which would permit construction of a maximum of 20,000 units in the year beginning July 1.

The reduction from the President's token request for 35,000 units was bad enough. But the House added a gimmick that permits its maximum of 20,000 units to be constructed only from existing contracts. It barred the Public Housing Administration from entering into any new contracts for following years.

The effect of this "compromise" is virtually to wipe out all low-rent public housing in a year. Originally the House killed all public housing, in its vote on an appropriations bill. When the bill got to the Senate, appropriations were voted for 35,000 units. It then went back to a House-Senate conference committee. The present

bill is the result. With virtually all remaining Federal rent controls set to expire at the end of next week, the bill is a double-barreled blow at tenants. First it brings no relief to the acute housing shortage. Second, the shortage gives more power to landlords, who have been making unprecedented profits, to jack up rents. Rent increases of 200 and 400 percent have already been announced for some areas.

In his telegram to Senate leaders, Schnitzler urged them to at least keep the 20,000 units without the ban on future construction which, he said, "amounts to liquidation of the low-rent housing program."

He said this action was being taken "without as much as a hearing" and would "end all hope of low-income slum dwellers to obtain decent housing."

Slow Sale of 15-Cent Fare Token Irks Transit Authority

Transit Authority officials yesterday were reported irked at the slow sale of their 15-cent fare tokens which go into effect for the first time at 12:01 a.m. next Monday. Put on

sale last Wednesday with a limit of two tokens to a person to avoid the last minute rush, less than a million tokens had been sold to the anticipated 6,000,000 who will use the subways on Monday morning.

At least a quarter of a million of these straphangers forced to pay the 15-cent Dewey-Impellitteri fare for the first time on Monday will be handed leaflets distributed by the American Labor Party.

The leaflet will display pictures of its citywide slate, Clifford T. McAvoy for mayor, Charles I. Stewart, for President of the City Council, and Arthur Schutler, for Comptroller.

"Impellitteri asked for a transit authority," the leaflet will read, "Dewey gave it to him. The Transit Authority raised the fare. Impellitteri now says he wanted the Transit Authority without a fare increase. That's like jumping off the Empire State Building and not expecting a broken neck."

The ALP leaflet attacks Rudolph Halley, City Council president, candidate for mayor on the Liberal Party slate for proposing "economies" to the Authority plan which it declares, "is a medicine that is just as bad, if not worse, than the disease."

Halley and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Democratic primary opponent to Mayor Impellitteri for the party's mayoralty designation, were the only Board of Estimate members to vote against the higher fare.

"You pay 15 cents because of Dewey-Impellitteri, Republican-collusion and Liberal Party-Halley fakery," charges the ALP.

Harlem Demo Leaders to Demand Negro for Borough Presidency

By MICHAEL SINGER

Harlem's four Democratic leaders will join today in a strong demand that a Negro candidate be named to succeed Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, who has been designated by Tammany Hall as the primary opponent to Mayor Impellitteri for the party nomination next Sept. 15.

The four leaders will make their bid at an executive committee meeting of Tammany this afternoon.

Herbert Bruce, 12th A.D. leader, has already urged the nomination of Col. Chauncey Hooper, City Deputy Controller, for the post, while Joseph Pinckney, of the 11th A.D., and Assemblyman Hulan Jack, 14th A.D. chief, have expressed support for Rep. Adam Clayton Powell as the borough presidential nominee. Lucius Butts, 13th A.D. leader, issued a strong statement this week demanding a Negro on the slate to succeed Wagner.

Wagner, meanwhile, told reporters he was "seeking out running mates" for the posts of comptroller and president of the City Council. Accepting the designation to challenge Impellitteri in the primaries, Wagner said the people "are entitled to government which will take the people into consideration."

lobby or the special interest." He said he could have been sure of election to "my present office" as borough president and "let this primary go by default."

"But as a Democrat," he continued, "I do not want the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alfred E. Smith, Robert F. Wagner, Sr., and Herbert Lehman to fall into lesser hands, slide back to lesser ideals and goals."

He added he was certain the "rank and file" would elect him in the primary and "when we have reestablished the Democratic Party as the party of the people, as the party of progress, we will win the November election."

In Brooklyn, the Democratic executive committee, headed by county leader Kenneth Sutherland, who joined two other county leaders to support Impellitteri for reelection, nominated John Cashmore for borough president, Miles F. McDonald, for District Attorney, Special Sessions Judge Hyatt Burroughs for county clerk, and

truce political conference was "nothing but a pretext to wreck the armistice."

Rhee wants Chinese troops withdrawn, the broadcast said, "only because this would enable him to renew the war to 'unify Korea by force.'"

Peking quoted a dispatch from Kaesong which said it "is clear that Rhee is planning new provocative actions to wreck the armistice, not only after but even before the armistice becomes effective."

The broadcast said, "It is obvious that the Syngman Rhee gang has made up its mind to undermine the armistice. The U.S. Government must make clear its position in definite terms and immediately carry out its assurances to curb any sabotaging actions by Syngman Rhee."

"If the Korean armistice is further blocked and sabotaged, as a result of continued American connivance with Rhee, the U.S. Government must bear the whole responsibility."

Peking Tells U. S.: Keep Rhee from Wrecking Truce

TOKYO, July 23.—The Peking Radio declared today that the Syngman Rhee gang has decided to wreck the Korean armistice and that the U. S. must act immediately to bring him into line. "Only American connivance, especially encouragement from U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, can explain Rhee's truculence in openly threatening to wreck the armistice," the Peking broadcast said.

It said the fact that Rhee's statement was issued the day after Dulles gave "encouragement" to Rhee during a news conference "amply demonstrates that continued American connivance with Rhee has placed the armistice in great danger."

The broadcast said Rhee's statement that all Chinese troops must be withdrawn from Korea within 90 days after the start of a post-

Eisenhower Urged to End Delay on Truce

C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party yesterday sent the following telegram to President Eisenhower:

"Today's reports from Korea and Washington indicate that the signing of the truce may be again delayed because of the obstructive tactics of Syngman Rhee. There can be no excuse for further delay."

"We ask that you immediately make clear the determination of our government that all necessary measures will be taken to fully carry out the truce agreement. To do less will result in the sacrifice of additional American lives and will raise grave doubts concerning the sincerity of our efforts to bring about an armistice."

Rev. McMichael Assails Smear Procedures

(Earlier story on Page 8)

UPPER LAKE, Calif., July 23.—The Rev. Jack Richard McMichael said today he would "gladly" answer to a subpoena to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee but that he did not approve of "this procedure of spreading false charges all over the place without bringing a man in for a hearing."

(Continued on Page 11)

McCarthy's Interest Manipulations

When the Senate Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections submitted its report on Jan. 2, following an investigation into the affairs of Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.), it made a number of charges against the bookburner.

Among the charges, all carefully supported by documentary evidence, was one (on page 36 of the report) claiming McCarthy violated federal and state income tax statutes in connection with interest manipulations on his Appleton bank loans.

This charge and supporting evidence were forwarded by the subcommittee to Attorney General Brownell and Commissioner of Internal Revenue T. Coleman Andrews.

Andrews said the matter "will receive most careful consideration." But nothing further has been heard on the case from the Internal Revenue Department.

It is high time that Brownell and Andrews hear from the people in connection with McCarthy's financial manipulations. Have you written your letter to these officials yet?

Senate Report on McCarthy

A number of readers have requested information on the Senate report on McCarthy's finances.

The New Republic has distributed 150,000 copies of "The Financial Affairs of McCarthy," a 15,000 word summary of the official Senate report. Individual copies can be obtained from the New Republic, 1416 F. St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C., for 10 cents. Quantity rates have also been announced by the magazine.

The full text in book form is available at the Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, D.C. (\$2.00) and at the Beacon Press, Boston 8, Mass. (\$2.25).



Sobell Expects to Take Stand If He Wins New Trial

By STEVE MURDOCK

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, said here her husband is now convinced he should have taken the witness stand in his own trial and proclaimed in detail his innocence of charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage."

Mrs. Sobell visited her husband this week in Alcatraz prison in San Francisco bay where he is serving a 30-year sentence. The sentence was imposed by Judge Irving Kaufman in New York at the same time that Sobell's co-defendants, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were sentenced to death.

"One thing we discussed," said Mrs. Sobell after her visit to "the Rock," "was the question of Morty not having taken the stand."

Sobell, on the advice of his attorneys, did not testify for tactical reasons. The defense contention was that the burden of proof of the alleged conspiracy rested with the government—and the government had failed so completely to prove a case that formal defense was not necessary.

"While this may have been justifiable from the legal point of view," said Mrs. Sobell, "what it did, in effect, was place Morty in a position of giving up his life

without having had a chance to fight for it."

The implication was clear that if the fight to win a new trial for Sobell is successful, he will definitely take the stand to brand the case against him a tenuous frame-up—based on the unsupported and unconfirmed testimony of one man.

Mrs. Sobell had not seen her husband since last winter. She said she found him in a courageous interest in plans being made nationally for a campaign, first, to have him transferred from dread Alcatraz and second to win his freedom.

"He wants," she said, "as much as is possible to participate in these plans."

Sobell, a friend of the Rosenbergs, has now become the worldwide symbol of the campaign for their vindication. Like the Rosenbergs, he has persistently proclaimed his innocence.

Although his prison record has been exemplary, Sobell was sent to Alcatraz—the prison for supposed incorrigibles—last November. The charge has been made by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case that Sobell was sent to Alcatraz because he refused to tell the government the story it wanted to hear.

There is, Sobell contends, simply nothing to tell.

AFL, CIO Unions Fight Packing Trust's Move to Split Pact Talks

CHICAGO, July 23 (FP).—Spokesmen for AFL and CIO meat packing unions have served notice they will not be swerved from their path of united action by Swift & Co. efforts to split them.

A joint statement was issued by president Earl W. Jimerson of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL, and president Ralph Helstein of United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, after a joint conference at the Hotel Sherman of representatives of Swift locals of both unions. UPWA negotiators opened talks with Swift management yesterday on the 1953 contract reopener.

"We met," the leaders said, "to work out common strategy in wage negotiations affecting 40,000 Swift employees. Our conference was fruitful, harmonious and adopted a single program—the first step in

giving life to the program of co-operation and mutual aid envisaged in the memorandum of understanding signed by our unions last month.

"We note with little surprise that Swift—and apparently the rest of the Big Four—do not take kindly to our efforts to forge a formidable bond among the nation's packing industry workers. We asked the packers to meet jointly with representatives of both unions in forthcoming negotiations—a request which in fact would simplify the negotiations. The packers have refused.

"Both unions, of course, will continue to exert every effort to see to it that these negotiations are conducted jointly. We expect that before long it will be clear that the two unions are united."

What Lock Haven, Pa. Editor Wrote About Her Trip to USSR

We publish below a letter to the Daily Worker from Rebecca F. Gross, editor of the Lock Haven (Pa.) Express. Miss Gross, one of ten American newspaper and radio editors who visited Moscow recently and who encountered considerable hostility here when they tried to give their impressions, felt that in reprinting parts of an article by her from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette we had through omission altered the tone and intention of the

article. We are sorry Miss Gross feels this to be so, and therefore we are gladly publishing beneath her letter the full article as it appeared in the Post-Gazette of June 3rd under the headline "Reporting on Russia—Some Don't Seem to Want Facts."

As for Miss Gross' objection to our interpolated comment that "nowhere in the reportage of any of the 10 editors was any evidence given of the actual existence of a 'hate America' campaign," it was and remains our opinion that no EVIDENCE of an actual "hate America" campaign was forthcoming. However, we did not mean to imply that none of the editors THOUGHT there was a "hate America" campaign in the Soviet Union.

The difference of opinion here revolves around the question of whether expressions of

the U.S.A. can be called hostility to warmongering politicians in hostility in the Soviet Union to the entire American people, the vast majority of whom are actually far from warmongers.

MISS GROSS' LETTER

LOCK HAVEN, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Dear Sir:

My attention has been drawn to your publication yesterday of certain excerpts from an article of mine which was printed originally by the Bulletin of the ASNE. I must object to your statement, interpolated into the quotations from my article, that "no where in the reporting of any of the 10 editors was any evidence given of the actual existence of a 'hate America' campaign."

In my article in the ASNE Bulletin I state that I had written five articles for the Associated Press and given an interview to U.S. News & World Report. If you had examined this material you would have seen that I gave specific instances of the "hate America" campaign which I observed in Moscow. I described cartoons hung in the art gallery, and mentioned an anti-American ballet, among other things.

In your cutting up of my article to remove anything that would not conform to The Worker's editorial line, you altered its tone and intention completely. I must ask you to publish this letter along with the omitted portions of my article in the earliest possible edition of your publication.

Sincerely yours,
REBECCA F. GROSS.

TEXT OF MISS GROSS' ARTICLE AS CONDENSED BY THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

Some of the reactions to our visit to Moscow, in the American press, have made me wonder whether some editorial minds in this country have not fallen into the same error the Russians have made, in their "hate America" campaign.

I would not argue that the 10 people who received visas to visit Russia were the best 10 American non-Communists who could have been chosen, from the long roster of American journalists, to make observations and write reports on what they could see in Moscow and vicinity in seven days. We just happened to be the 10 people who got visas for Russia stamped in their passports, plus a temporary United States State Department suspension of the restriction on American travel to the USSR.

AS JOURNALISTS in Russia, what was our plain duty? Was it our job to write what we saw and what we did, as accurately and as objectively as possible, making it clear that we were not seeing all of Moscow, nor all of Russia, nor all of Soviet life, in our brief penetration of the "iron curtain"? Was it our job to look for evidence to reinforce certain stereotyped American ideas of Russia and the Russians? Or was it our job to look for contradictory testimony?

It appears, from some of the comments that were made on the reports filed by some of the members of our party, that not every editor of American newspapers and magazines wanted a simple factual report of what a delegation of Americans can see and do in a seven-day visit to Moscow.

My mail, written from various parts of the United States and from several foreign countries included letters scolding me for not describing the Russians in Moscow as obviously starving and rebellious, and letters berating me for not painting Moscow as something a little ahead of New York City.

It seems to me that American newspaper and magazine editors, and American readers of these publications, are often

server to do anything but tell them exactly what he saw. If they demand that he should bolster their own preconceived ideas, on pain of being accused of treason or stupidity, or both, are they not taking a step in the direction of the policies exemplified for so many years by Communist newspapers, which publish nothing that does not conform to the party "line"?

I hope there is no developing tendency in the American press or the American public to require reports on the Russians to conform to the "line" that they are necessarily ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed and dissatisfied. Such a trend would remind me of the insistence of the Russians on news reports portraying Americans as down-trodden victims of Wall Street, suffering slaves eager for the liberating day when Communism may triumph over the "contradictions" of capitalism.

OUR SEVEN days in Moscow certainly were not sufficient to permit us to get the whole truth about Russia, a truth which has eluded many men who have spent years in the study.

We made our arrangements through the Russian travel agency, Intourist, which had an office in our hotel, obviously a place where many visiting delegations are housed during their visits to Moscow.

The Intourist staff helped work out a program which included visits to the Stalin auto works, a candy factory and a bakery, because we wanted to see the Russians at work. We also saw the new main building of the Moscow State University, and the "circle line" of the Moscow subway, very obviously two structures in which the Russian government and the people of Moscow are taking the greatest pride. We were taken on an automobile tour of the city to see the new buildings under construction and the wide avenues which have been built by sweeping away acres of old wooden buildings. We saw two performances of the Russian ballet and one program by a company of folk dancers. We attended

where we met Russian officials and their wives, western diplomats, and American, English, French and Russian journalists. We walked along the streets of Moscow, went into the stores, sent cables and made telephone calls from the central cable office, watched children playing in the parks, visited a factory kindergarten, inspected the Pravda printing plant, spent an afternoon in the Kremlin, and attended the midnight Easter mass in the Russian Orthodox cathedral. Occasionally we simply walked out of the hotel and strolled at will through the central part of the city. And we all went out into the country to see a collective farm.

THESE ARE the things we did. On the other hand, we did not meet or talk to any top-ranking officials. We asked the Russian officials we met, some of them apparently on about the third or fourth level of responsibility in the government, such questions as why Russia did lift her restrictions on information and foreign visitors, why she operated concentration camps, and whether peaceful co-existence of capitalism and communism could go on indefinitely. The answers to such questions did not produce anything newsworthy. Russian restrictions, they said, were no more severe than American restrictions. They had no concentration camps, only jails for criminals, just as in the United States, they maintained. Peace is desired by all Russians, with all nations, and it can be preserved just as long as both sides are equally willing to preserve it, they declared.

The most significant information we could gather, in my opinion, was that revealed in the "feel" of the city, an intangible sort of thing which, in my opinion, requires of the observer an almost complete objectivity in letting the sights, the sounds, the atmosphere around him penetrate his consciousness. I tried to achieve that kind of objectivity, so that everything would register—the women using jack hammers to tear up the street around the

(Continued on Page 2)

'Pauper's Oath' Rule on Drought Aid Still Unclear, Say Farmers

DALLAS, Tex., July 23.—Southwestern farmers and ranchers were told today they can obtain Federal drought aid without a pauper's oath, and Texas Gov. Allan Shivers said drought relief rules had been "misinterpreted."

Federal officials clarified rules after ranchers complained they had to take a "pauper's oath" to qualify for feed at reduced prices.

Shivers, who wired President Eisenhower yesterday citing protests, pointed out requirements would be determined on a local basis.

The Oklahoma Farmers Union, however, protested the clarification was "unrealistic" and did not remove objections in the original order. Homer Duffy, president of the organization, wired Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson that the latest directive "still makes it incumbent upon applicant and county committees to make 'financial ability' determination of each applicant, with the definite implication that applicants possessing any resources be denied assistance."

Albertson Tells Jury Of CP's Struggles

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—William Albertson, who became a Communist in Pittsburgh 25 years ago, is giving the jury a very different picture of his part than they got from government stoopigeons.

The party that Albertson has been describing from the witness stand for three days fights for the trade unions and the Negro people and peace.

This party has nothing in common with the comic book bogymen's movement pictured by government witnesses like Price (who scabbed in West Virginia and was sentenced to three years on a whiskey charge) and Cvetik (who injured his sister-in-law in a midnight assault), and Mazzei (who was convicted on charges of "adultery" and "bastardy" in the Pittsburgh courts).

U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle and his four assistants at the government counsel table don't like the picture of a party of working people that may be developing in some jurors' minds. And the prosecution are constantly objecting.

They objected at the start yesterday when Attorney Ralph Powe presented an attack on the Taft-Hartley slave law that Albertson had written for the September, 1947, issue of the magazine, Political Affairs.

GAG TOO CRUDE

The gag was too crude, however. The frameup Smith Act indictment, under which Albertson is being tried, had made an issue out of his writing for Political Affairs. So the judge had to let it be read to the jury.

The judge wouldn't permit Albertson to read the article to the jury himself, however. Powe wants his client to read it himself so that the jury could look at the working-class leader, who was denouncing the slave law, while the reading was going on. But the judge bluntly refused.

Powe protested: "Is there any rule against witnesses reading exhibits?" he inquired.

The judge replied: "It is a discretionary matter with the court. If you don't want to read it, we will have the clerk read it."

So Powe read Albertson's warm

appeal to the trade unions to unite to nullify the slave law by united labor action of the AFL, the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Boyle kept on objecting. He objected to reading the by-laws of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, with their requirement of majority rule inside the organization. But that gag attempt was also too crude.

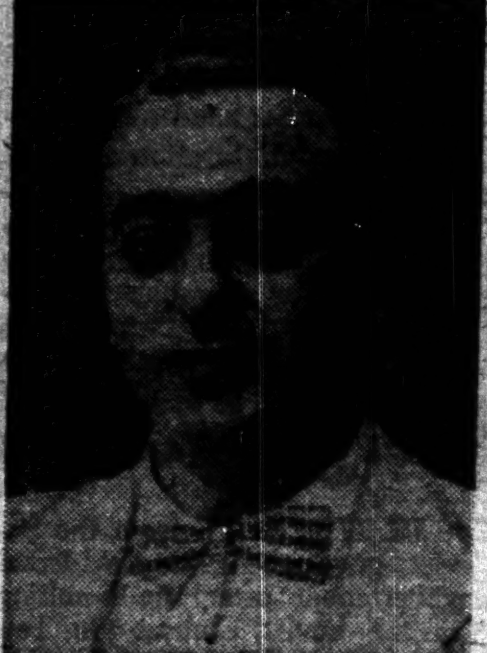
MORE OBJECTIVE

He objected to a pamphlet by Betty Cannett—The Communist Party and You—with its emphasis on the vanguard role of the Communists in the struggle against fascism and monopoly and the movement for Socialism.

Boyle also tried to shut off excerpts of articles from Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Henry Winston, the Party's organizational secretary.

Albertson won the right to explain the Communists' policy of constant criticism and self-criticism in spite of Boyle's objections. The Communist leader's description of this democratic policy of constant self-criticism was utterly contrary to the FBI caricature of Communism.

(Continued on Page 6)



ALBERTSON

Southern Coal Owners Hint Move for Pay Cut

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 23.—Joseph E. Moody, president of the anti-labor Southern Coal Operators Association today indicated his group may ask for a wage cut in next month's negotiations. Moody's speech here today was the opening shot from coal

operators in the battle that may develop by Sept. 31 and the contract deadline. The spokesman for the southern operators apparently expects the required 60-day notice by the United Mine Workers on or after Aug. 1 for a change in the pact.

Moody presented to his audience of business men a picture of "disaster" if another raise is won by the miners. He predicted it would "wreck our southern industry."

Moody also directed his fire at northern coal operators whom he charged with cooperating with the UMW and causing "ruin" and bankruptcies in the coal industry. His main target, apparently, were the steel companies, owners of the "captive" mines, who often set the pattern in wage negotiations.

It seems hardly conceivable that those companies will be allowed by the UMW to pay a raise of 8½ cents an hour for their steel workers, as they did without doing at least as well for the coal miners.

Moody complained that John L. Lewis has "kept his intentions to himself" on the coming negotiations.

In the past the southern group, producers of about a fourth of the country's coal, has been the last to be whipped in line for wage increases.

New Data Offered In Suit to Free Charles Doyle

New information was submitted yesterday to Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld in support of a petition by Charles Doyle, former CIO union leader, for a writ of habeas corpus challenging the latter's ordered deportation to Scotland and imprisonment on Ellis Island without bail.

Ira Collobin, attorney for Doyle, launched an appeal Wednesday in the Federal court against the Board of Immigration Appeals ruling to deport Doyle on political grounds.

The case, a legal hodgepodge, started when the Justice Department reneged on its promise that Doyle would be permitted reentry to the U. S. when he went to Canada to attend a nexective board meeting of the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers Union. Doyle at the time was the union's vice president.

Doyle has been a resident of the U. S. for more than 30 years. He is 48, the father of four children born in the U. S. and grandfather of two also born here.

Socialist and Peace Policies Urged for British Labor Parley

By PETER ZINKIN

LONDON, July 23.—Labor Party members have renewed their demands for more Socialism in Labor's home and foreign policy in the resolutions submitted for the annual conference which opens in Margate Sept. 28.

Arthur Deakin and other Right Wing leaders will not get it all their own way—motions demanding more nationalization, an independent Socialist foreign policy and cuts in the draft show that they are in for a lively time.

There are also motions criticizing Right Wing leaders who accept jobs on denationalization boards in industry.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., M.P., comes in for a special mention in the last motion on the agenda just published. His actions in "accepting briefs antagonistic to the principles of the Labor movement" are deplored by a Dumbartonshire Federation of Labor motion.

Almost all the resolutions on the 48 pages of the agenda are in some way a criticism of the leaders' policies.

MILK AND WATER

The rank-and-file fight to put some socialism into the draft General Election program "Challenge Britain" and to prevent the trade union bosses diluting this milk-and-water effort still further will be the main issue before delegates.

Despite the fading out of Aneurin Bevan and his followers, the rank and file carry on their fight against the policies which sap the party's support and make victory in the next General Election more difficult.

Demands for more nationalization of basic industries dominate

the local Labor Party resolutions. There are 52 dealing with various aspects of this issue. Ten resolutions reaffirm the traditional demand for land nationalization.

The National Union of Railwaymen says: "There must be greater participation in the management and control of nationalized industries by the workers employed in those industries."

A cut in the National Service draft from two years to 12 months and the abolition of compulsory Territorial Service and Reserve is the theme of a motion from the

(Continued on Page 6)

Bakers Seek Elimination of Night Work

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23.—Elimination of night work by Bakers was sought in a resolution offered at the New York-New Jersey district convention being held here by the AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union.

Harry Lorber, district president, said the move was based on modern packaging and storage facilities.

At yesterday's session, James C. Cross, president of the international union, said a drive was under way to bring all 185,000 of the union's members under the health and welfare plan which went into effect June 1 for 10,000 members.

Pravda Hits Gang-up By Big 3 Conference

MOSCOW, July 23.—An editorial in today's Pravda declared that the conference on Germany and Austria proposed by the foreign ministers of U. S., Britain and France

would not advance the solution of a single vital international problem. It said that the proposal only reiterated "the notorious note of the U. S., Britain and France of Sept. 23, 1952, which made one of numerous attempts hopelessly to narrow down the German problem to all-German elections which the western powers wanted to hold under their own control and give a free hand to all reac-

tionary and even fascist elements of all Germany.

"If the governments of the United States, Britain and France want to discuss this or that international question with the Soviet Union, there is a natural way for that consistent with the international custom," Pravda said in its front page editorial.

"No one can recognize as normal," said Pravda, "such a situation when a conference of four powers is preceded by a deal of representatives of three powers who try to impose on the subsequent four-power conference a time and agenda adopted behind the back of the representatives of one of the four powers."

PRESSURE BY DULLES

Pravda said that, in regard to the Korean question and the western attitude to China, both acting British Foreign Secretary Lord Salisbury and French foreign minister Georges Bidault retreated from the previous Anglo-French position under pressure from U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The editorial said, that although world opinion demands a top-level conference with the Soviet Union,

(Continued on Page 6)

Sen. Potter Hits McCarthy's Smear Tactics

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Sen. Charles E. Potter (R-Mich.) last night took sharp issue with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) over the recent case of J. B. Matthews, ousted as executive director of the McCarthy's Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee.

Potter, a member of the subcommittee, also openly differed with McCarthy for:

1. Charging that Democratic members of the committee resigned because they feared exposure of graft in the Democratic Administration.

2. Implying that Dr. Robert L. Johnson, retiring head of the State Department's International Infor-

mation program, is not actively fighting Communism.

Potter said on the ABC radio program "Crossfire" that patriotism is not necessarily synonymous with anti-Communism "as Sen. McCarthy has implied."

"You do not have to wave the flag to be selling America," he said. "I do not accept the principle of equating patriotism and anti-Communism."

He also said, "I have many questions as to the usefulness" of the "contributions to the committee on their trip to Europe" of subcommittee counsel Roy M. Cohn and adviser David Schine.

Potter said he voted to ask Matthews to resign following protest which arose over the article in the American Mercury in which Matthews said, "The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the U.S. today is composed of Protestant clergymen."

Matthews is due to appear before the House Un-American Activities committee.

Potter said Matthews' article "attacking the Protestant church brought into controversy in our committee a field in which we had no authority . . . Our jurisdiction extends only in the field of government operations."

"I think the committee has to

answer—can be held responsible for that article."

Sens. John L. McClellan (D-Ark), Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash) and Stuart Symington (D-Mo) resigned recently after objecting to McCarthy's one-man rule.

"I believe the three Democrat members are loyal Senators," Potter said. "They weren't trying to hide anything. They felt that as a minority they were being jeopardized in the matter of hiring and firing."

Potter denied reports he deliberately was staying away from subcommittee meetings. He said he had more important work to do on another committee.

THE SAME day's news that reported a weekly casualty list among Americans in Korea of more than 1,000, also brought the report that the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics index shows the cost of living up again to an all-time high—to 114.3, nearly 13 percent above the BLS index when the Korean war began. Just a few days earlier, a government agency reported profits of corporations (after taxes) are also at an all-time high, running for the first six months of 1953 at about 11 percent above the net for the same period last year.

The three figures, as usual, run hand-in-hand because they stem from the same source—the war. During several recent months the BLS index showed a drop of less than 1 percent. This led some to think that a downward trend in prices was in the offing. The belief was so strong that the leaders of the United Automobile Workers set as their main objectives a revision of their two-way escalator provision so only 5 cents of the 25 the union obtained in wage escalators since the Korea war could be deducted when and if the escalator starts downward.

The trend of consumer prices seems to confirm the estimate of auto company economists that they need have no fear of a sharp downturn on that score within the period the contract still has to run. The companies agreed to the UAW's request.

The stiffness of consumer prices should also point to the inadequacy of the so-called

World of Labor

by George Morris

The New High in Korea Casualties... and Prices

"wage pattern" for 1953 set in the recent major settlements. The magazine Business Week was boastful in a recent issue that the 1953 wage round is the smallest since 1945—"about 3 cents."

AN INTERESTING feature of the Consumer index these days, as the Labor Research Association points out in its "Economic Notes," is that while it reflects a steady rise of prices to consumers, wholesale prices and farm prices showed a decline. The farmers don't get any benefit out of this rise in prices, which is steepest in food. On the contrary, the farmers have suffered a sharp drop in income in the past year and they, like the workers in the cities, must pay the higher price at the retail end.

Farm prices have actually fallen 17 percent since the Korea war began. But food prices, according to the Consumers index, jumped nearly 15 percent for the same period. LRA points out that compared with the peak

points since the Korea war began wheat is 14 percent lower; steers 40.5 percent; corn 20.5 percent; lard 55 percent; cotton 27 percent and wool 55 percent lower.

This contradiction should make it quite evident that the influence of monopoly control on prices is a big factor.

WEEKLY WAGES in terms of pre-Korea prices, have been virtually at a standstill in non-durable manufacturing. This division is most directly related to consumer goods industries. It is slightly above the rise of the C. of L. index in the durable goods industries, which includes war work (according to BLS), but that increase is mostly accounted for by increased hours and overtime.

The impression of a "buying spree" that we often get is due in large measure to the fact that a large percentage of the families have more than one wage earner these days and the fan-

tastic jump in installment buying. In April consumer debt passed the \$26 billion mark, an increase of \$5 billion over April of 1952. Installment debts alone were nearly \$20 billion.

THE SITUATION, it should be obvious, cannot go on indefinitely. Automobile sellers are the first major group to come smack up against the rock of reality. They cannot sell as fast as the cars come off the lines and the market is glutted. It is precisely at such a moment, when it is harder to sell cars, that the cry went up in the industry for some credit curbs because giving credit, too, has become more risky.

With some other industries, like auto, also showing signs of slowing down, with layoffs, end of overtime or short weeks, there is also a growing fear over the monthly payments that must come from workers on cars, household goods and homes.

In recent months we have seen all sorts of studies by the AFL and CIO in which we are warned of the flimsy foundation for the current prosperity. The conclusion in all of them is that the purchasing power of the masses must rise. But while that was proclaimed in documents, in life settlements were made for small raises, or nothing.

On the other hand we see Eisenhower administration agencies working on all sorts of ideas that in the end would cut into living standards and purchasing power. For example: govern-

Senate Report On McCarthy

A number of our readers have requested information on the Senate report on McCarthy's finances.

There are several sources for this information.

The New Republic has distributed 150,000 copies of "The Financial Affairs of McCarthy," a 15,000 word summary of the official Senate report. Individual copies can be obtained from the New Republic, 1416 F. St., N.W., Washington 4, D. C., for 10 cents. Quantity rates have also been announced by the magazine.

The full text in book form is available at the Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, D.C. (\$2.00) and at the Beacon Press, Boston 8, Mass. (\$2.25).



MCCARTHY

ment tax authorities are now examining the entire problem of "fringe" payments—pension, welfare, health, hospitalization, etc.—on the theory that those benefits, too, should be taxed as part of the worker's wages. Another agency is reported playing with the idea of cheapening Social Security through some sort of reorganization.

But some of our labor leaders are too busy traveling abroad against "Communism" to pay active attention to these "little" economic matters.

Struggle in Israel Led to Resuming USSR Relations

The following article by S. Mikunis, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Israel and deputy in the Knesseth (parliament) appeared in "Free Israel" of Tel Aviv on July 16.

The article states that "the whole nation is demanding... diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union be resumed."

Diplomatic relations have been resumed and the article gives us an insight into WHY the people demanded so strongly that relations be resumed.

By S. MIKUNIS

THE PATRIOTIC population in our land is becoming more and more concerned at seeing to what depths the Ben Gurion-Rokeach government has brought our country.

The economic collapse and the general poverty of the masses has brought about increased defeatism and a deep concern for the future. Broader and broader sections of the population have become convinced that the policies of the government are serving the interests of foreign-capital investors as well as the interests of the big bourgeoisie of Israel through increased exploitation of the working class, through increasing the tax load, raising the cost of living, reducing living conditions, through an overall lowering of the standard of living of the people.

Israel is rampant with injustice and robbery. The oppression of the Arabian population by the military command is increasing. More and broader sections of the population who are struggling against these injustices are themselves being suppressed by the government.

In addition, the patriotic peoples in our country are becoming alarmed at the bankruptcy of Israel's foreign policy. They have seen the long line of failures which reality and the conditions did not and do not justify.

Those who understand the logical interrelationship between domestic and foreign policies, as well as those who do not yet understand this, are all compelled to recognize the painful

fact that there is no other country which is so isolated in the international arena as well as in the Middle East.

No outside enemy could have harmed our people and our country as much as the Israeli power, which is the power of the big bourgeoisie and her "Socialist" partners.

THE BANKRUPTCY of the domestic and foreign policies of the Ben Gurion-Rokeach government results from the fact that Israel was harnessed to the wagon of the ruling class and the war-politics of imperialistic forces of the U. S. In line with American plans, the government carried out a policy of antagonism and provocation against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

In cooperation with these imperialistic plans, our government carried out the policy of struggle against the movements for national liberation of the peoples of the Near East and Middle East as well as against the Arab population in Israel. The disastrous results were not long in coming.

They became more apparent with the break in Israeli-Soviet relations as well as after John Foster Dulles' report upon his return from the Middle and Near East, which recalled to many of our people the Churchill-Bevin line in relation to the Jews as well as to the Arabs.

The break in Israel-Soviet relations demonstrated the sharpest failure of the policies of the Ben Gurion-Rokeach government, its anti-national character. This break dealt a severe blow to Israel's position in the world. It uncovered the adventurist character of Israel's foreign policy.

The true meaning of the break in relations became clear not only because of the fact that such a strong power as the Soviet Union was compelled to sever relations with the government of our small land, but also because of the fundamental fact that this very power had helped in the struggle for independence of our people and had fought to carry through the UN decision of

Nov. 29, 1947. The Soviet Union helped in the establishing of our State, was the first to recognize it, and defended it from the attacks and betrayals of the British and American imperialists.

THE BREAK in Israel-Soviet relations did not come as a surprise to the Israeli population. Months before this, a virulent anti-Soviet campaign was carried on, a campaign unprecedented in any of the countries whose governments are tied to Washington. Before the break, there was a campaign of vicious lies and fabrications about "anti-Semitism" in the Soviet Union, about the jeopardy in which Jews in the Soviet Union find themselves—a filthy, fascist conglomeration of the most fantastic lies, which were initiated through and carried on with the help of the American Ambassador in Tel-Aviv, with the help of Moshe Sharett and his colleagues in the government, with the help of the coalition-groups in the Knesseth, the Mapai leaders in the Histadruth, the government radio "Voice of Israel."

On the background of the official anti-Soviet incitement which reached its highpoint on Jan. 19 when Sharett made his anti-Soviet speech in the Knesseth, fascist hooliganism began to rear its head. They set fire to a bookstore "Haseifer Hamubait," a bomb was thrown at the Czechoslovakian Embassy, proclamations were issued by the "Anti-Communist League" against the Ambassadors of the Socialist countries.

There appeared on the horizon an organization called "For Freeing the Jews from Russia."

This hysterical and official campaign prepared the basis for the bloody crime against the Soviet Embassy in Tel-Aviv, which led to the break in diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. Every honest person could unwaveringly determine that the Israel government bears the full moral-political responsibility for the criminal attack on the Soviet Embassy and for the serious consequences of this hateful crime.

IN THE NOTE from the Soviet government to the Israel government after the bombing of the Soviet Embassy in Tel-Aviv, the following is said: "On Feb. 9, criminals with the help and toleration of the Israeli police, threw a bomb at the buildings of the Soviet Embassy in Tel-Aviv. . . . On Feb. 10, the President and the foreign minister of Israel sent a note which condemns the attack and expresses their regrets of such actions, and assure us that every effort will be made to discover the guilty ones and bring them to justice. But this note of regret stands in contradiction to the systematic acts of inciting hostility against the Soviet Union which are carried on openly not only in the newspapers of the government parties, but through the members of the Israeli government and through the Knesseth."

"Especially must be remembered in this connection the speech which the Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett made in the Knesseth Jan. 19 when he openly incited the people to inimical actions against the Soviet Union."

Since that time the truth in the Soviet note has become apparent to the broad masses of people in Israel, it has been confirmed by the reality of the last few months and has become a bolstering force to the responsible Israeli population, to help them struggle to create the conditions for resuming diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

Since that time, responsible organizations have been demanding that the government uncover those who participated in the attack upon the Soviet Embassy and bring them to justice. They have been demanding that the government stop the incitement against the Soviet Union and renew relations between the two governments.

This demand, this patriotic struggle, in whose front ranks are to be found the Communist Party of Israel, is in the most important national interest of our country, in the interests of

the security of our people and to guarantee peace.

NEW HOPES for peace have sprung up in the world, prospects for stopping the "cold war" as well as the hot war, thanks to the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union. The policy of the Soviet Union for solving the international problems, about which there are many opinions, through pacts and agreements on the basis of equality of nations, this policy is mobilizing the nations of the world for an increase struggle to protect the peace against the insane warmongers of the Dulles-McCarthy brand.

The insane plans of Dulles-McCarthy are leading them further into conflict in the Far East, in Europe, in the Middle and Near East. Now is the time, the people feel, that the Israeli government should think about Israel, her present situation and her future, to take her out of isolation. The existence of the country demands more responsibility than the mere carrying on of a fund-raising campaign in America accompanied by bombastic lectures.

Let there be an end to the ridiculous provincial touchiness of the Israeli government leaders; let there be an end to the cheap "putting on a show" on a foundation of bankruptcy. Let the government in all seriousness begin to arrange for resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

To do this seriously means to uncover and bring to justice the culprits responsible for the attack on the Soviet Embassy, it means that the Israeli government must recognize its responsibility in the fact that the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations; that means stop the wild anti-Soviet incitement and in that way create the elementary conditions for normal activities of the Soviet diplomatic corps.

All sections of the responsible organizations, the whole people demand a serious and frank action to renew relations with the Soviet Union.

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1,026 MORE VICTIMS

ONE THOUSAND AND TWENTY-SIX more American boys were killed, wounded or reported missing in Korea last week.

They were the most recent of the total 139,272 casualties which even official sources admit.

Of this total, 3,243 were added since June 18, when Syngman Rhee seized the Korean prisoners of war.

The truce teams at that time had agreed on the last details and a cease-fire seemed certain in a matter of days.

Now again a truce appears to be certain.

But Rhee has again threatened the armistice, asserting that any promises he may have made to cooperate in a truce were "conditional."

The Koreans and Chinese, while building the pavilion where the armistice is to be signed, are taking no chances.

They are acting to destroy Rhee's power to sabotage an armistice, to knock out his military forces.

EISENHOWER and Dulles are trying to put the whole blame on Rhee, and most Americans have also drawn this easy conclusion.

Rhee certainly is an arch criminal in this business, but without the support of the U. S. military forces he would be powerless to do much more than creak and groan.

It is the support which Eisenhower, through his emissary, Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson, and Secretary Dulles have given him that made possible Rhee's sabotage of the truce plans last month, and that are behind his most recent threat.

Look at what Rhee's June 18 sabotage got from Eisenhower: a promise of financial help for four to five years, a war alliance, and a pledge to resume fighting if "the Communists renew aggression" (read "if Rhee carries out another provocation").

Instead of treating him as the enemy of a truce which Eisenhower and Dulles pretend they want so much, they treated Rhee as a hero, and they placed a premium on his readiness for provocations.

Small wonder that Rhee has now put forward new demands and new threats! He knows this is the way to get what he wants from an Administration which pats itself on the back for "no appeasement of Communism."

UNLESS THE PEOPLE of our country speak out as individuals and through their organizations to stop any more killing of American GIs in Korea, there is no guarantee the mounting toll of our youth will not continue.

There is no guarantee, even if Rhee holds off long enough for a cease-fire to be declared.

Because he has the pledge of the Eisenhower Administration to back him with more of our tax-funds and more of the lives of our sons if he is able to stage a new provocation and claim it is a "new Communist aggression."

And he has the willing ears of a Dulles to hear this claim and believe it—the same Dulles who inspected the front lines a few days before that fateful June 25, 1950, when Rhee also claimed it was a "Communist aggression."

This Dulles has already defended Rhee's "right" to make his support of the truce "conditional," has already pledged that he will meet with Rhee and map out joint demands to be made at the political conference.

What more of assurance and encouragement does a small-time plug-ugly want from the gang chief in order to commit a crime?

UNLESS THE PEOPLE of our country speak out as individuals and through their organizations for strict observance of an armistice in Korea, there is no guarantee a truce will be worth any more than the paper it is written on.

Only the people can guarantee that an armistice will be strictly observed.

Eisenhower and Dulles can't guarantee it, because they are committed to support Rhee's sabotage of it.

The politicians in Washington can't guarantee it, because they have been cowed by the McCarthyite mob into servile subservience to the China Lobby—so much so that there's not a man in the Congress with guts enough to speak the truth about our vital interest in friendly relations with China.

The top officials of labor aren't interested in guaranteeing it. Most of them have not even expressed an interest for a negotiated peace in Korea.

Only active pressure from the masses of American working men and women who are paying with blood and money for the criminal war and the big lie of "Communist aggression"—pressure through their organizations and every expression within their reach—can guarantee the issuance of a cease-fire and the strict observance of a truce.

Let America—the real America—speak out!

Lessons of the Victory in the Struggle Against Broyles Bills

III
By BILL SENNETT and
CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

(This is the third of a series of three articles on how the Broyles Bills were defeated in Illinois.)

FOUR WEEKS before the Illinois Legislature adjourned, Illinois Republican Governor William C. Stratton began to express fears over being confronted with the decision of either vetoing or signing the fascist-like Broyles Bills.

Accordingly, some of his legislative floor leaders tried to insure that the bills would quietly "die on the vine."

However, the American Legion chieftains and the other McCarthyite forces in Springfield began shouting for passage of the bills.

The bills were defended with the hope of appeasing some of the critics, but the sharpest and most poisonous fangs were left untouched.

In the following weeks, as the biennial session of the legislature neared its close, the exact status of the bills was a closely-guarded secret in the legislative halls. There were many rumors of a "deal" between Sen. Broyles and Gov. Stratton which would mean passage of the bills in exchange for Broyles' backing of certain bills favored by the governor.

The mass movement against these vicious measures was gaining strength. Not a week passed without some new organization or individuals, speaking out against the bills.

The governor, in a press conference, told reporters that his mail was running 10-to-1 against the bills.

HOWEVER, the pro-Broyles forces were working feverishly for passage. They had succeeded in getting the House as a whole to reverse the do-not-pass recommendation of the House Judiciary Committee. In this test vote, the proponents of the bills lined up 83 votes, six more than they needed for passage.

The witch-hunting fanatics also reportedly stirred up a "revolt" against Gov. Stratton, who did not want these bills to reach his desk. The "revolt" was based on the fact that the governor had demagogically promised that he would support state fair employment legislation.

This incident further serves to illustrate the nature of the pro-Broyles line-up in the legislature. It was clearly a coalition of extreme reaction—the anti-labor, the anti-Negro, the stooges of the big business lobbies, the Legion bloc. (However, 15 out of the 42 Legionnaires in the House did vote against the bills.)

The showdown came in the bedlam of the closing week of the legislative session. Senate Bill 101, providing a witch-hunting commission, was defeated.

But the omnibus Senate Bill 102, the bill containing penalties up to 20 years in prison, was passed.

AT THIS POINT, the opponents were taken aback and a mood of fatalism temporarily brought about dangerous inaction. The conception was widespread that Gov. Stratton had entered into the "deal" which led to the passage of the amended Senate Bill 102, and that a veto was out of the question.

It was at this time that the Left and progressives picked up the initiative in calling for a veto.

Appeals were made anew for letters, telegrams, phone calls and delegations to see Gov. Stratton. Emphasis was placed on individual telegrams. In less

than 10 days time, the progressives alone accounted for more than 1,000 telegrams.

Scores phoned the Governor's Mansion in Springfield and made the pleasant discovery that they had little trouble in speaking to Gov. Stratton himself.

Delegations visited Stratton, the state attorney general and key Republican legislators who are close to Stratton.

The governor began telling his callers that he had "not yet made up his mind." As news of this spread, more thousands joined in pouring in pressure on the governor to veto the Broyles Bill. Organizations like the ACLU and the League of Women Voters renewed their demands for a veto.

Finally, Stratton responded to this forceful people's mandate. He vetoed the Broyles Bill on July 1.

THE GOVERNOR'S action swept the Illinois legislative slate clean of almost all bills aimed against civil liberties.

In the ferment of struggle against the Broyles Bills, several other thought-control bills were also defeated. This included a brief bill amending the state's criminal code to make membership in the Communist Party or any "Communist front Party" a felony.

Defeated also was a so-called "loyalty bill," introduced by a former UAW organizer, withholding the salaries of state employees who refused to sign a loyalty oath.

Another bill to censor school textbooks was also killed, as was a bill providing a state "crime commission," which would be empowered to probe "communism."

THE SIGNIFICANCE of Stratton's veto was that it came as a direct result of mass pressure and not because of any liberal views of the governor.

These are some of the indications that Stratton had no principled objections to thought-control legislative, although he is a practical politician who will bend to the kind of mass movement that developed in opposition to the Broyles Bills:

- Stratton did actually sponsor the so-called "crime commission" witch-hunt bill, which was defeated in the legislature.

- His veto message did not indicate any principled objections but only weak technical objections to the Broyles Bills.

- The governor did sign a bill providing loyalty oaths for tenants in state-financed housing projects, the only repressive bill in this session of the Legislature which eventually became law.

To the discredit of the progressive and liberal forces in this state, they did not make any kind of a fight against this tenants' oath bill—with the result that it became law.

THE VICTORY against the Broyles Bills has profound significance in Illinois and nationally. The fact that this kind of measure was effectively stopped in this state provides encouragement and gives strength to the people in other states where measures of this kind are flooding the legislatures.

Most significant, however, was this example of popular reaction to McCarthyism, which more than bears out the recent Gallup Poll showing that 63 per cent of the American people have an unfavorable reaction to McCarthy and what he represents.

While many of the opponents of the Broyles Bills shied away from working jointly with the Left and progressive forces in Illinois, all the anti-Broyles for-

ces shared common ground in their fundamental agreement that McCarthyism represents a challenge to human rights and civil liberties.

Each time Sen. Broyles identified his bills with the McCarthy, McCarran, Jenner and Velde witch-hunts, the opposition to the bills was intensified. This happened particularly when the Jenner Committee timed a visit to Chicago to aid Broyles in passing his bills.

Each of the components in this fight saw the danger to civil liberties in general and to their particular group in particular.

Thus, many of the trade unionists insisted that these were anti-labor bills, which they certainly were.

Many of the church people saw these bills mainly as a restriction on their right to interest themselves in social questions. Velde's and McCarthy's attacks on the clergy alarmed and alerted them.

From among the Negro people, there was a recognition of these bills as a barrier to civil rights.

The campus and educational organizations saw much in these bills which was a threat to academic freedom, to free exchange of opinion.

OBVIOUSLY, reaction in Illinois will not take this blow lying down. They will not give up their efforts to saddle this state with repressive legislation—although they may change their tactics somewhat as a result of this defeat.

As for the pro-democratic forces that defeated the Broyles Bills, they would do well to draw all of the lessons from this political achievement.

This, of course, is not the kind of cohesive movement that can be bodily transplanted to some other front.

It remained a loose coalition. And the danger is that it may be dispersed until a new Broyles Bill is introduced in the 1955 legislature.

Nevertheless, it is important that this movement, or a sizeable segment of it, is mobilized for the many current struggles in defense of civil liberties, in opposition to the current wave of book-burning, in defense of the clergy and liberals being attacked by McCarthy, or in the coming 1954 electoral campaigns.

One of the lessons of this Broyles Bills struggle is that the most effective mobilization can be made not on the general slogan of defeating McCarthyism but around a specific issue that offers the possibility of achieving a partial victory in that struggle.

In order to be fully effective in this struggle, the pro-democratic forces will have to fight against the dangerous acceptance among them of the Big Lie of a "communist conspiracy."

This is a divisive and self-weakening doctrine, as long as liberals are not able to understand the point that was made by a Republican state legislator during the Broyles Bill fight,

(Continued on Page 8)

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Negro Drivers Win End to Jimcrow in Pittsburgh Taxis

PITTSBURGH.—The mounting fight of the Negro people of this city to force an end to the vicious discrimination which face them on every side has scored another victory. The Yellow Cab Co. and the officials of the AFL Taxicab Drivers, Local 128, have been forced to wipe off the books regulations, jointly entered into by both, that confined Negro drivers to pick-ups in the Hill District, Pittsburgh's great Negro area.

THESE discriminatory provisions originated back in 1947 when the company for the first time put on a few Negro drivers, in response to insistent demands of local Negro organization, white progressives and the city's new Fair Employment Practices Commission. The rules caused constant irritation and resentment among the Negro drivers, leading to a number of walkouts.

THE LATEST eruption wound up in a suit in federal court. A number of the drivers joined in asking an injunction, restraining the company and the union from enforcing the discriminatory rules.

Adverse decisions in the lower courts were appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, where Justice Harold Burton has required the company and the union to file answers by July 28.

THE DISCRIMINATION ended July 6.

In reply to a question as to whether this would automatically end the suit, Thomas H. Dargan, in whose name the appeal was filed, declared it would if a "complete and satisfactory solution to

the entire problem is reached." Negroes are now raising the question of why the Owl Cab Co., owned by Negroes, should be bound by the Public Utilities Commission's restriction of its franchise to the 3d and 5th Wards, the major portion of the Hill.

The Owl company got its franchise just at the time when the Yellow Cab Co. was putting its discriminatory rules into effect. The Owl franchise was seen at the time as a political gesture by the PUC.

UE Pledges Fight for Ms. Sentner

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 23.—A warrant of arrest and deportation has been issued against Mrs. Antonio Sentner, whose husband William Sentner, a native-born, is an International Representative of the UE. The deportation was ordered under the McCarran law charges that Mrs. Sentner had been a member of the Communist Party in 1935.

Don Harris, general vice-president of UE, stated: "It is no accident that the warrant and deportation order, dated April 3, 1953, was held by the Immigration Authorities until July. During May and June, Local 813 of our union in Evansville, Ind., was involved in critical negotiations with Servey Corp. Sentner was a key union representative in those negotiations. Servey was demanding that our members surrender long-established protective contract provisions.

"The unity of our 6,000 members in the Servey plant in support of their negotiating committee, headed by Bill Sentner, forced this company to withdraw its strike-provoking demands and grant its employees a wage increase and 26 improved contract provisions. A strike in Evansville was thus averted.

"The company intended to use the government's persecution of Mrs. Sentner as an ace-in-the-hole to undermine the fight of Servey workers if they were forced to strike. However, when the Servey workers were successful in winning their demands without a strike, the action against Mrs. Sentner was of no immediate further use to the company, and the deportation warrant followed.

"Every possible legal step will be taken in the Federal Courts to defeat this inhuman un-American destruction of this family and exile of Mrs. Sentner."

Albertson

(Continued from Page 3)
nists as people who just take orders from above.

Albertson closed his testimony yesterday with a vigorous attack on white supremacy. He was reporting on a speech that he had made to a Western Pennsylvania Communist Party convention in 1948. He said that the campaign against white supremacy must be carried out most actively in the shop and mills where Negro workers were fighting for the right to hold better jobs.

Marcantonio Flays Lies at Police Trial

Vito Marcantonio, State Chairman of the American Labor Party, yesterday issued a statement in which he denied all charges made against the ALP by a witness before the Trial Commissioner of the Police Department, in which it was alleged a police officer had been promised the position of Police Commissioner if the ALP came into power in New York City.

Marcantonio's statement follows: "I would not have commented on the perjurious fiction uttered against the A.L.P. were it not for the fact that a certain section of the press is now using these lies again to smear the only political party that is making a fight against fare increases and against political characters who are being forced on the people by the other parties. I assert:

1.) "That the statement made before the Trial Commissioner of the Police Department the other day by a perjurer, to the effect that a police officer would have been made police commissioner if the ALP had come into power, is a lie and perjurious fiction. The ALP has never made any commitments to anyone for any appointment and has never authorized anyone to make such commitments in its behalf.

2.) "In 1949 I was candidate for Mayor and I made no commitment, and authorized no one to make any commitments. Anyone who says otherwise is a liar.

3.) "The ALP is controlled by no other political party or group. Its policies and decisions are made by the 52,000 enrolled voters of the ALP through their duly elected representatives. It is a sad commentary on these times that we have reached the stage where perjury is bought and paid for with the tax dollars of the American people."

McMichael

(Continued from Page 1)
at the time."

"This is one of the many dangers Protestant ministers see in the system of investigation by Congressional committees," he said. "It is getting away from the principle of the Anglo-Saxon system of the grand jury."

McMichael, pastor of the small Methodist Church in this lake county resort, said he has "never been a member of any party."

"I have felt that I should always be free of any party so I could agree or disagree on the basis of the gospel of Jesus Christ," he explained.



I have moved downstairs
(Same bldg., street entrance)
76 EAST 11th ST.
(WEST OF E'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 45 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of costumes — silk. MR. Koda Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of E'way — store entrance.

2nd Soviet Note to Turkey on U. S., British Warships

ANKARA, Turkey, July 23.—The Turkish Foreign Office received yesterday a new note from the Soviet Union concerning the scheduled visit to the Dardanelles this month of U.S. and British warships.

Contents of the note were not disclosed.

An earlier Soviet note charged the visit could be "considered a kind of military demonstration."

Judge Teachers By Action, says NYU Professor

POTSDAM, N.Y., July 23.—Teachers accused of Communist Party membership should be judged by their actions and not by their alleged beliefs, Dr. Alonzo Myers of New York University said today.

Dr. Myers, head of NYU's Department of Higher Education, told an assembly at the State University Teachers College here that "too many persons have fallen for the easy idea that the principle should apply to everyone except Communists."

"Harassment of the teaching profession by Congressional investigators," he said, "has caused many teachers to feel intimidated. There are too many things teachers are afraid to talk about, and controversial issues are being banned from many classrooms."

Dr. Myers admitted that present Communist Party membership, once it is proved, "is widely regarded as ground for dismissal."

But he said educators are beginning to resist pressures to fire teachers because they refuse to testify or are accused of past membership in the Communist Party.

He warned that a school rejecting "outside dictation" must assume responsibility for the fitness of its teachers. That school, Dr. Myers said, must oppose anyone, not just Communists, whose "mind is closed." The difficulty, he said, is that it is not possible to know who is a Communist.

Polish Films at Stanley Tonight

A program marking the ninth anniversary of Poland's celebration will be offered tonight (Friday) at 9 p.m. at the Stanley Theatre, Times Square and Seventh Ave.

New films from Poland will be shown.

Casimir Biernacki, newly appointed consul from Poland, will give a brief talk on economic progress in that country.

Has your newstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7864.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
FAMOUS MAKE STREAM-DRY IRON, fully automatic. Reg. \$19.95. Spec. \$12.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th St.) ON 9-7819. 30 min. Free Parking.

SERVICES
FURNITURE REFINISHED & REPAIRED
FURNITURE refinished and repaired. If you are tired of maple, we make it mahogany, estimates free. Work done in your home. Call UN 9-0039. Mornings and evenings.

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CALL Hyacinth 9-1227 for sofa, rewebbed, refined, springs refitted in your home. Reupholster. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Complimentary attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE
MEN'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7101.

HART COAST MOVING AND STORAGE
padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance
expensive furniture, piano removal. Many satisfied readers. Call ME 4-0000, 24 9-0000, Day-Night.

British Labor

(Continued from Page 3)
800,000-strong Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Among the 14 resolutions making similar claims are those from the Scottish Painters' Society, the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers and the Constructional Engineering Union.

As the Transport and General Workers' Union recently adopted a cut-the-draft demand, this has a good chance of becoming adopted at Margate.

There are fewer motions on foreign affairs, but those that are down are forthright in their pleas for a foreign policy which seeks peace with the Soviet Union and independence from American domination.

Many express the growing demand of the people for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Britain.

Hornchurch Labor Party attacks the U.S. for "building up Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa, and now the protection of those forces to enable them to attack the mainland."

Opposition to West German rearmament is again expressed in other motions and the National Union of Vehicle Builders calls for "drastic reductions in world armaments" and the abolition of National Service.

EAST-WEST TRADE

Many more local parties than last year are concerned with the terrible atrocities against African peoples in Kenya.

Birmingham Borough Labor Party calls on the conference to demand "the withdrawal of troops from Kenya, Malaya and Egypt," and "the full and unconditional freedom of all colonies and countries under British jurisdiction."

The extension of East-West trade is urged in seven motions including one in the name of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers.

A striking new feature of the agenda is the nine resolutions calling for an end to the witchhunt in the movement and protesting against the bans on organizations.

Demands for higher pensions for the aged, widows and disabled are proposed in other motions.

Attention! SUMMER VACATIONISTS

changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

Shopper's Guide

CARL BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
24 E. 13th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Est. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 5-0446
Quality Chinese Food
Special attention to Parties & Banquets

Pravda

(Continued from Page 3)
the U.S. supported by Britain and France, "made all possible efforts to utilize the Washington decisions not for regulating important international problems, but for purposes having nothing to do with reduction of international tension."

Pravda added that "under Dulles' pressure the representatives of Britain and France retreated from the idea of conversations between the heads of the four principal powers, which is a step back from Churchill's previous proposals supported by public opinion of Britain and France."

The newspaper said the U.S. is trying to "perpetuate (West German Chancellor Konrad) Adenauer's power and secure the use of all of German's material and human resources for aggressive purposes."

"Nobody believes the fables about an alleged 'Soviet threat,'" the editorial continued, "so that the Americans are compelled constantly to seek new arguments to push west European parliaments into voting for the creation of the so-called European army."

"The Washington communique shows that the meeting of the three ministers has not advanced any single one of the burning problems of international relations."

In Memory

of

B. L.

Pudovkin—A Personal Tribute

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW.

He was the most alive of all men I have known.

When the news reached us that he had suffered a heart attack while on holiday and that he lay battling for life, the image came to mind of a man created by the artist Pudovkin loved best of all—Michelangelo—a titan asserting his

V. I. Pudovkin, world famous Soviet film director died July 1 in Moscow at the age of 60. His films 'Storms Over Asia', 'Mother' and 'End of St. Petersburg' and his two books 'Film Technique' and 'Film Acting' are regarded as 'musts' for all film students.

right to live, to break away from the fetters of disease so that he could go on giving life, and taking from life, all that his generous hungry genius was capable of.

Wherever his restless eye fell, he recognized what was most vital, most imbued with true humane feeling. This for him was the reality from which the artist should fashion his work, and he responded to it with an extraordinary vitality. As he spoke of the simple people of Sheffield whom he met in the final stages of preparations for the Peace Congress that eventually moved to Warsaw, or of the work of some aspiring young poet who had come to him for advice, or of his impressions of the people of Moscow

during the hours of grief after Stalin's death, there would spread over his face the frank childlike smile of one who had discovered something new—and immensely valuable.

This appreciation of the real caused him to reject fiercely everything that was meretricious, insincere, baroque. When on his way to India on a good-will mission, he stopped at Rome it was to a contemplation of Michelangelo's Pieta that he turned, to find in it not a religious spirit but an understanding of human brotherhood. And in India he turned not so much to the monuments of past empires as to the original craftsmanship of simple men and women, bringing back with him to Moscow just these witnesses to the genius of the people.

We saw that spirit of his in his films. The great characters he created, his Mother, Baira the Mongolian peasant of 'Storm Over Asia,' the young proletarian hero of 'The Last Days of St. Petersburg'—these are people so warm-blooded, so passionate for life, that our feelings are wrought to a high pitch as we relive their struggles. Pudovkin made these ordinary people, typical people, immensely important, as he believed all people to be important.

The importance of the artist's work in revealing the feelings of the ordinary and, for that reason, so important people of his land had been very much in Pudovkin's mind during recent years. It seemed to me that he had temporarily set aside his longings to produce pictures that would make the processes of science intelligible to all, in favor of ones that would show the movements of the heart that actuated the Soviet man and woman of today in their everyday lives. "We had had many pictures, many books, that show what our people are doing," he would say to me in connection with his work on his last film, 'The Return of Vasily Bortnikov.' "I want to make pictures that show why they are doing these things, and what are the feelings that prompt their actions."

A man is dead whose work lives on. Others, inspired by him, will show us the Soviet man in all his fullness. Pudovkin is too close to us today for it to be fitting to dwell on what he has left us. Now it is the sense of loss that we feel, overwhelmingly. But live on his work will, for he was a great teacher of his art. To those of us who are the spectators, not the makers of films, he remains one who has raised his voice most powerfully to assert man's right to happiness, and his responsibility to cherish every manifestation of life and to shape it for the good and joy of all.

'SALT OF EARTH' SCRIPT RECEIVES WARM WELCOME HERE AND ABROAD

Anti-union attacks on the labor-produced film, "Salt of the Earth," have inspired healthy interest in the picture, publishers of California Quarterly magazine said the other day.

Little more than a week ago, the magazine published the shooting script of the film, made early this year in the mining area of Grants County, N. M., by members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and their families, blacklisted Hollywood film workers, and the Mexican film star Rosaura Revueltas.

Within one week, said editors of the publication, the first printing of 3,500 copies was sold, national and foreign interest was centered on the published script, and a second printing of 6,500 copies was in the works.

Some results of publication of the script, said the magazine's editors, were:

- Sober treatment by reviewers of the New York Times and other papers.
- Requests from many union papers, AFL, CIO and independent, for review copies of the magazine.

- Requests for meeting with Michael Wilson, Academy Award winner, author of this film, and requests for permission to perform readings of portions of the film.
- Circularization of the published scripts by organizations throughout the area.

In addition, the editors said, leading bookstores and newsstands throughout the country have flooded the magazine with requests for copies of the issue.

The editors also have received reports of extremely favorable response accorded the script by European critics.

Snowed under by demands for the magazine, the editors are at the same time considering publication of it in Spanish for Latin-American consumption. Wilson's original script, they pointed out, was in both English and Spanish.

The film, started Jan. 20, in the five-town mining area centering on Silver City, N. M., first came to public attention with attacks

against it in Congress by Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R-Cal.)

Distribution of the film is not in the hands of the California Quarterly magazine.

only, its publishers pointed out, but is managed by the Mine, Mill union and those who were active in the picture's production.

REDBAITING BEHIND BAN ON OROZCO EXHIBITION

LOS ANGELES.—Murder is out, at last; and the local art world is kicking up a fuss about it.

It was red-baiting pressure, after all, that brought abandonment of the big exhibit of 200 Jose Clemente Orozco paintings and drawings at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Southern Californians are now viewing the Orozco show under less adequate circumstances at the Pasadena Art Institute.

Originally it was announced that Mayor Norris Poulson's demand for the resignation of all members of the city art commission was responsible for the show not going on at UCLA as advertised.

That, it develops, was only partly the reason.

The municipal art department originally undertook to sponsor the Mexican master's exhibit. While the old commissioners were looking around for an adequate place, UCLA's art department head, Prof. Gibson Danes, came forward with a virtual demand that the widely-heralded show be housed in UCLA's new Art Building.

The city commissioners were pleased and press announcements were sent out.

But the day the announcements hit the metropolitan papers—June 24—the Los Angeles Times printed a long article on its feature page by UCLA Prof. Russell H. Fitzgibbon, claiming the renowned Orozco had been linked with "Communist" muralist Diego Rivera and David Siqueiros, and had "definitely incorporated Communist symbols" in his paintings.

That did it. Edward A. Dickson, former Los Angeles publisher and now chairman of the University of California board of regents, said

got hold of Lester Donahue, chairman of the out-going art commission, and informed him UCLA would not house the exhibit.

The university, Dickson was quoted as saying, could not afford a "red smear."

July 1, Poulson's deadline for resignation of all commissioners, was only a few days away. Kenneth Ross, manager of the city art department, was in the east attending an art curator's convention. With matters thus jammed up, announcement was made that city sponsorship of the UCLA show was off.

It was then the Pasadena Art Institute arranged its exhibit.

Indignation over Fitzgibbon's red-baiting and the regents' quick flip-flop, was kindled to fever pitch when a telegram came from Mexico City.

It was from Dr. Alvar Carrillo Gil, noted collector who had loaned 50 of the Orozco originals to the touring exhibit. He demanded the paintings he owned be withdrawn from the show. Said the Carrillo wire:

"I am compelled to take this action," Dr. Carrillo wired, "in protest against the intolerance and eretism of the regents of the University of California and the Los Angeles municipal art authorities."

To date the Carrillo paintings have not been withdrawn from the Pasadena show, but neither has Dr. Carrillo been placated.

Cancelling of the UCLA show brought another protest from MacKinley Helm, noted Boston art critic and author of an interpretative biography of Orozco.

He charged Fitzgibbon had "wrongly bracketed Orozco with those who painted Communist symbols into their works."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Dodgers Lead by Bigger Margin Than Yanks

WELL, WELL. As of before Thursday's games, if any, the Brooklyn Dodgers had a bigger lead in the National League than the New York Yankees had in the American. The Dodgers, after their two-night trouncing of the Cubs, were 5½ games ahead of the second place Milwaukee Braves. The Yanks, after losing at Cleveland, were 4½ ahead of the Chicago White Sox.

It wasn't so long ago that the Yanks seemed headed for the biggest runaway breeze in their history, while the Dodgers were enmeshed in a five-team scramble. There's a long way still to go and lots of things can happen, but it's passing interesting on the morning of July 23rd to see the Dodgers further out in front than the Yanks.

When you scan the Brooklyn lineup and batting order you often wonder why they are not 15½ games ahead instead of 5½. And if they get much more of the kind of pitching turned in by young Podres and Carl Erskine Wednesday night they may still break things really wide open. Man for man, and position for position, outside of pitching, there is no team in baseball to compare with the Dodgers.

As they currently line up, the Brooks present a bristling batting order featuring no less than six regulars batting over the .300 mark. (Cox, Robinson, Hodges, Snider, Campanella, Furillo.) Peeewe Reese is at a lousy .282 and only Gilliam is down the ladder with .250. However, Junior, since his rest, has perked up 11 points and Wednesday, though going hitless, walked four times and scored four runs, to give you an idea.

There are some batting orders without a single .300 hitter, and none with more than two. The mighty Yanks, for example, take the field today with only one regular, Mickey Mantle, batting over the dividing line (Woodling is only two points away).

Just for fun, let's match up the Dodgers and Yanks position by position as of this morning (Thursday) and see the batting averages.

YANKEES			DODGERS	
Collins	.271	1B	Hodges	.316
Martin	.252	2B	Gilliam	.249
Rizzuto	.255	SS	Reese	.282
McDougald	.277	3B	Cox	.343
Woodling	.298	LF	Robinson	.321
Noren	.252	CF	Snider	.315
Mantle	.314	RF	Furillo	.327
Berra	.278	C	Campanella	.304

The Yankees do have another semi-regular well over the .300 mark in Don Bollweg, reserve first baseman at .342, but he has been riding the bench. Hank Bauer, who is playing only against lefthanded pitching the last couple of weeks, is up at .292.

That the Dodgers have the most dynamic batting order in the game is unmistakable, even granting that Cox is over his head right now. The surge of Gil Hodges to the top in the runs bated in column is no small factor in the Dodgers' move toward a break-away. Here is a guy who batted in just ONE run in his first 17 games, and Wednesday night with his latest batch of 7 he rushed past Roy Campanella to take the league lead by one with 85 runs hammered homeward. The closest Yankee to this mighty duo is Mantle at 64.

Nor has anybody ever questioned the Dodgers defensively as a unit. Taking a combination of hitting and fielding for each regular position, the Dodgers right now could throw SEVEN of their eight regulars into any argument about the best in the league.

Nobody at all could even muster a semblance of an argument supporting any catcher than Campanella. Hodges has now clearly zoomed past Kluszewski as the top first sacker. Furillo is off by himself in every way if you subtract some of the sentiment from 37-year-old Enos Slaughter. Reese is alone. Philly will argue Richie Ashburn over Snider but which of the two would any manager take if he were starting a team? And Robinson, who would have to yield the left field spot to Musial, is actually the most solid performer on the whole team, an invaluable all-year dynamo who never goes into a prolonged slump!

The Newhouser Story

HAL NEWHOUSER, once one of the game's winningest pitchers, is released and through at 32. That's pretty young for a pitcher, but not as young as Dizzy Dean. Like Dean, Newhouser had the strength milked out of his arm when he seemed like a tireless young winner. In '44, '45 and '46 his won and lost records were a fabulous 29-9, 25-9 and 26-9. And yet he was called on constantly in relief. He would often pitch a nine-inning game one day and relieve the next.

There is no such thing as a rubber arm outside of some sports-writers' typewriters. Arms are made of flesh, bone and muscle.

African Athletes to Bucharest Games

ATHLETES FROM the continent of Africa will make their debut in international competition in the forthcoming World Youth Games at Bucharest, Romania, the U. S. Festival Committee advises us. The games are part of the Fourth World Youth Festival "for peace, mutual understanding and friendship" between nations. Teams are en route to Bucharest from Guana (Gold Coast), Cameroon, South Africa, Algeria, Egypt, Kenya and Morocco. This exciting news makes the Bucharest Games a truly history-making event.

A lot of respect for the rising caliber of Africa's athletes was voiced by those who saw post-war meets in Nairobi, Kenya; Takoradi, Gold Coast, and Johannesburg, South Africa.

Latest entries to the Games include Kenya's leading sprinter, Solanke of Nairobi, who will run the 100 meters; the Gold Coast's championship soccer football team; the entire famous Asma Wrestling Club of Algeria, and boxers, wrestlers and track stars from all the countries named.

There are now 4,500 athletes from 43 countries in the great

Tugerson, 21-Game Winner Is Toast of Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—Jim Tugerson, the Negro pitcher who was kept out of the Cotton States League despite a valiant one-man fight to break jimcrow in that Mississippi-centered loop, has become one of organized baseball's winningest pitcher and the financial salvation of the Knoxville team. And he is still aiming to climb the ladder all the way to the big leagues.

Since Tugerson joined the Class D Smokies, who play in the Mountain States League, he has won 21 of 28 decisions.

Not only has the winter time hotel cook from Winter Haven, Fla., won half of Knoxville's games, but he also has helped put the club back on its financial feet.

Knoxville, which earlier this season was forced to forfeit a game because the front office could not afford the needed baseballs, is now holding its head above water.

However, Tugerson is still angry at the raw jimcrow deal he got.

"The fans down there in Mississippi are all right. It wasn't them. It wasn't the other club-owners, either," said Tugerson, "it's strictly one man. He just won't let me play because I'm a Negro."

\$50,000 ACTION

Tugerson has named the man he blames, Cotton States League President Al Haraway, in a \$50,000 suit. Haraway ordered Hot Springs' game with Jackson, Miss., forfeited because Tugerson was on the Hot Springs eligibility roster.

Class D baseball is a big come-down for Tugerson. He formerly had a high-paying job with the Indianapolis team of the Negro League. However, he quit to try for a career in organized baseball.

He took the advice of his friend, Brooklyn catcher Roy Campanella and became the first Negro player in the history of the Cotton States League.

"Campy told me to make the break and get into organized ball," he said. "He told me that it would be rough, especially playing in that section, yet I was willing to sacrifice a better salary."

Tugerson still has a burning ambition to reach the majors, but after three tries to get back into the Cotton States League failed, he decided to quit plugging for a Hot Springs job and perhaps jump to a higher loop in '54.

Tugerson has had nothing but the warmest of treatment in Knoxville.

Manager Vince Pankovits of Knoxville said, "There are a lot of Southerners on this team, and they respect him as much as anybody."

OTHERS MAKE DESPERATE OFFER OF EYE FOR \$10,000

KNOX CITY, Tex., July 23.—A 28-year-old expectant mother said today she was ready to meet a retired Wichita, Kan., contractor to sell him one of her eyes for \$10,000.

The woman, wife of a 31-year-old welder and mother of three small children, said she talked to Frank Benbow, a retired contractor, now vacationing in Cascade, Colo., by telephone.

She said Benbow told her he was leaving immediately for Wichita, where he would consult with his doctor. If his doctor advises the operation, Benbow said he would fly to Knoxville in a few days, the woman said.

The woman, who wished to remain anonymous because she and her husband "don't want our folks to know," offered to sell an eye for \$10,000 to get the family out of debt and give it a new start in Alaska.

The young mother said her husband was a hard worker, but somehow the family income just didn't stretch far enough. She said they owed \$1,500.

She placed an advertisement in the Wichita Falls Record-News last Friday night offering to sell her eye.

The woman said she was de-

termined to go through with it although her husband is against the idea.

"I've thought it over from all angles," she added. "These little brats (speaking affectionately of her children) are well worth the risk and my husband has given his consent, and he's as good as his word."

She said two "very good" doctors have advised her against it and tried to talk her out of it but "my mind is definitely made up."

She said a man in Wichita wrote her: "If you have more offers than you have eyes, let me know. I'm in similar circumstances and would sell one of my eyes."

Meanwhile, a World War II veteran from Decatur, Ga., offered to sell one of his eyes for \$10,000 to settle his debts and support his sick wife and two children.

Winton E. Brannen, 30, said he decided to put one eye—"my left one because I'm righthanded"—up for sale after reading about the woman here.

"I had to quit work three weeks ago to take care of my wife and kids and do the housework," Brannen said. "I've been mowing lawns and doing odd jobs around the neighborhood trying to make enough money for us to eat."

Vet Fights Deportation

PHILADELPHIA.—An appeal for increased activity in this area to repeal the Walter McCarran immigration law comes from the defense committee for Mike Gates, battle veteran of World War II, and former teacher of workers' classes in the social sciences.

Gates is now under bail, awaiting trial on an indictment secured by the U.S. Department of Justice in March of this year.

In January 1953 when Gates attempted to register as a non-citizen, as required by the provision of the Immigration Law, authorities in charge refused to accept the registration.

TWO MONTHS LATER, he was arrested on the present charge of "wilfully refusing" to register as an alien.

In September 1952, Gates was arrested for deportation and held for a week in jail, until a Federal court ruling forced the Justice De-

partment to agree to his release on \$2,000 bail.

The 48-year-old U.S. Army veteran is married, and the father of two young children. He has lived in this country since he was seven years old.

During World War II, Gates served in the Army for 37 months in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. His unit was awarded five battle stars and a unit citation.

IN CONTRAST to the persecution of Gates, who has loyally served this country his defense points out, the Walter-McCarran law openly provides for the admission of Nazis and former Nazis.

They urge that organizations, and persons working for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act, also write to Attorney General Herbert Brownell in Washington, D. C., asking that the case against

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RECTOR BAILEY
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Friday, July 24
Leaving 125th St. Pier, Hudson River, 9:30 P.M.
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CELEBRATE Ninth Anniversary Poland's Liberation FRI., JULY 24, 9 P.M.

Stanley Theatre
586 Seventh Ave.
Polish Films • Guest Speaker
Adv. Adm. 75¢, Box Office \$1

Rev. McMichael Gross Subpenaed by Un-Americans

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The House Un-American Activities Committee today subpoenaed the Rev. Jack Richard McMichael, Methodist minister of Upper Lake, Cal., for questioning July 30 on charges "that he has been a Communist."

Chairman Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.) said the committee took no action on whether to call Harry F. Ward, retired New York theological professor.

Velde said McMichael will be subpoenaed because he was named by Manning Johnson and Leonard Patterson, two Government stool-pigeons. He also said Bishop C. Bromley Oxnam will be asked in secret session to tell what he knows about McMichael.

Oxnam, at last Tuesday's hearing, said he was "suspicious" of McMichael when both were officials, along with Ward, of the Methodist Federation for Social Service. Oxnam was vice-president of the group from 1944 to 1947.

Oxnam told the committee his source was "confidential" and that he could reveal it only in secret session.

1,262 New Polio Cases for Week

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The U. S. Public Health Service said today 1,262 polio cases were reported last week as compared with 949 cases in the previous week and 1,390 in the corresponding week of last year.

New York State reported 103 polio cases, of which 18 were in New York City.

Election Candidate Murdered in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 23.—Mouhammed El Abboud, a candidate for Parliament was shot dead today as he stepped from the Presidential palace. He was running for election from the Akkar district.

The assassin was identified by police as Mouhammed Ali Mahmoud, 23, who they said, was a supporter of El Abboud's election opponent.

Broyles

(Continued from Page 5)
namely: "A chemical analysis might prove that a bottle labeled poison for communists is poison for all of us."

The most positive lesson of this fight is that McCarthyism can be halted and that passage of fascist legislation is by no means inevitable — if the links to broad united action are found.

NEW FOUNDATIONS & STUDENTS LYL
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Elizabeth G. Flynn
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Wash. Hts. LYL
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McCarthyism vs. Youth
Speaker: JOHN STACHEL
Fri., July 24 — 8 p.m.
AUDUBON HALL
166th St. bet. B'way and St. Nicholas Ave.
Entertainment - Dancing
Come everyone and support our youth. . . . Conlr. 50¢.

(Continued from Page 3)
corner from our hotel, the general absence of cats, dogs and pigeons, the imitation-hams and cheeses in the windows of the food stores, the little girl chasing a precious lemon which slipped from her shopping bag to roll across the sidewalk.

IT IS HARD to say what all these fleeting impressions add up to, as a total reaction to Moscow. First of all, however, they mean that the Russian people we saw in Moscow are human beings, with the same emotions and motivations as human beings living in a different kind of society under a different type of government. To understand their behavior, however, it seems necessary to differentiate between their reactions as human beings and their reactions as Russians, and between their motivations as Russian people and their motivations as Communists and members of a Communist society.

The reports of our American delegation brought out of Moscow are of value, chiefly, in my opinion, because they can help thoughtful American citizens to come to a more accurate understanding of Russian society as it exists in Moscow. Such an understanding is impossible without giving some consideration to such factors as the grandiose subway, the precise and graceful ballet, the ambitious building program, the mass production colleges, as well as the crowded rooms, the muddy courtyards, the drab clothing, and the poorly-stocked stores one can see by walking only a block or two, under the shadow of the Kremlin wall. To recognize the contrasts that exist in Moscow is necessary, it seems to me.

Whatever happens to the future, the biggest international problem ahead of us is that of peaceful co-existence in the same world with Russia—not an imaginary Russia, but the real, actual, human Russia—a small sample of which 10 American journalists had a chance to examine for seven brief days in April, 1953. Russia will not vanish or change her nature if Americans refuse to recognize all the facets of Russian life and character; just as the truth about the United States is not changed by all the anti-American and untruthful propaganda published and disseminated and believed by Russians.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Henry VIII". This colorful film captures all the zest and exuberance of the amorous monarch through Charles Laughton's superb portrayal. Comfortably Air Cooled. One show Friday, Saturday & Sunday, 9:15 P.M. 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

HEAT THE HEAT! Join Freedom on its exciting Jazz-Calypso Moonlight Cruise Fri., July 24. A sparkling floor show including the 100 LeLe Ensemble; The Cavaliers; The Five Crowns, and Billie Reed—plus the lilting rhythms of Rector Bailey and his Afro-Cuban orchestra. Boat leaves 125th St. Pier on Hudson River at 9:30 p.m. Tickets, \$2.50 including tax, at Freedom, 53 W. 125th St. ENright 9-3980.

OPEN MEETING — McCarthyism vs. Youth. Plus entertainment and dancing. Fri., July 24, 8 p.m. Audubon Hall, 166 St. B'way. Conlr. 50¢-LYL.

CELEBRATE — 9th Anniversary Poland's Liberation. Fri., July 24, 9 p.m. Stanley Theatre, 586 Seventh Ave. Polish films. Guest speaker. Adv. Adm. 75¢. Box off. \$1.

Tomorrow Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Henry VIII". (See details under Fri. Man.) Air Cooled. One showing at 9:15 p.m., with socializing from 8 p.m. on. 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.).
BENEFIT DANCE for Framrup Victim. Saturday, July 25th — 8:30 P.M. 29 East 114th St. Refreshments — Entertainment. —Borinquen, LYL.

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